

Appl. No. 10/002,438
Amdt. dated 11/24/2004
Reply to Office Action of 08/30/2004

REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the interview of November 23, 2004. Claims 1 - 24 are pending in the present Application. In the above-identified Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1 - 4, 7 - 10, 13 - 16 and 19 - 22 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Brisebois et al. Claims 5, 6, 11, 12, 17, 18, 23 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Brisebois et al. in view of Littlefield et al.

In reviewing the Specification, Applicants have encountered a typographical/grammatical error which has been corrected. Further, in response to the 102 rejection, Applicants have amended the independent claims (i.e., Claims 1, 7, 13 and 19) to include the limitations of Claims 3 - 5, 9 - 11, 15 - 17 and 21 - 23, respectively. Consequently, Claims 3 - 5, 9 - 11, 15 - 17 and 21 - 23 are canceled. After this amendment, Applicants have found that Claims 2, 8, 14 and 20 to be nonsensical and have therefore canceled them. Claims 6, 12, 18 and 24 are amended to reflect their change of dependency.

For the reasons stated more fully below, Applicants submit that the claims in the Application are allowable over the applied references. Hence, reconsideration, allowance and passage to issue are respectfully requested.

As mentioned in the SPECIFICATION, when a user accesses a Web page that may later be re-visited, the user may bookmark the page. But, when the Web page is re-visited, the page is always displayed at its beginning. If the user wants to return to a passage that is in the middle

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or near the end of the page, the user has to scroll down the page looking for the passage. This is a rather aggravating aspect of accessing bookmarked pages.

The present invention allows a user to access a bookmarked Web page and to have the section that was on the screen when the page was bookmarked to be again on the screen when the bookmarked page is accessed.

This can be quite a convenient feature. Specifically, users usually bookmark a Web page after reading a passage from the page that the user has found to be interesting. The passage is ordinarily displayed on the screen when the page is bookmarked. Generally, when a user re-accesses a bookmarked Web page, the user ordinarily wants to find the passage that prompted the user to bookmark the page.

Thus, according to the invention, when a user bookmarks a page, the network address of the page is stored. Along with the network address is stored the section of the page that was displayed when the user bookmarks the page. To store the section of the page that was displayed, the invention stores the size of the window in which the page was displayed, the position of the scroll boxes in the vertical and horizontal scroll bars and the font attributes (e.g., font name, style and size etc.) that were used to display the page.

The font attributes are used to ensure that the proper section of the page is displayed since the same character and/or character size will be used each time the bookmarked page is accessed.

The invention is set forth in claims of varying scopes of which Claim 1 is illustrative.

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1. A method of bookmarking a section of a Web page comprising the steps of:
storing a network address of the page; and
storing the section of the page such that when the network address is used to access and display the page, the section of the page is displayed, **the section storing step including the steps of** storing a current size of a window within which the page is displayed, storing positions of scroll boxes in scroll bars in the window and **storing font attributes of the displayed page.** (Emphasis added.)

The Examiner conceded that Brisebois et al. do not teach storing font attributes when bookmarking a page such that the page may be re-accessed at the section that was displayed when the page was bookmarked. Nonetheless, the Examiner rejected Claim 5. In support of the rejection, the Examiner stated that Littlefield et al. teach storing font attributes. And, since the teachings of Littlefield et al. and those of Brisebois et al. are analogous, the Examiner reasoned, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to combine the teachings of Brisebois et al. with those of Littlefield et al. to arrive at the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Littlefield et al. purport to teach techniques for delivering search results pages to users of a search engine where one or more search result listings on the search results pages include items that are not included by default. The non-default items may take many forms, including but not limited to images, banners, controls,

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animations, and even Java applets. The non-default items may be designed to entice the search engine users to select the search result listing with which they are associated over possibly higher-ranked search result listings that contain only default items.

The non-default items may also be text with one or more non-default font attributes. When text with one or more non-default attributes is used as a non-default item, the font attributes information is entered or placed at locations within a search result web page to cause all or a portion of the appropriate search result listing to display the non-default item.

In the passage cited by the Examiner in support for the rejection, Littlefield et al. use the phrase "storing the font attribute at locations within a search result web page" Clearly the phrase is equivalent to "entering or placing the font attribute information at locations within a search result web page ..."

Consequently, Littlefield et al. do not teach a method of bookmarking a Web page that includes the step of **storing font attributes of the displayed page** along with the network address of the Web page. Hence, combining the teachings of Brisebois et al. with those of Littlefield et al. does not teach, show or suggest the claimed invention.

Further, even if Littlefield et al. did teach a method of bookmarking a Web page that includes the step of **storing font attributes of the displayed page** along with the network address of the Web page etc., there would not be any reason to combine the teachings of Brisebois et al. with those of Littlefield et al.

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Brisebois et al. purportedly teach a method of bookmarking a Web page that includes information to display the bookmarked page whenever it is accessed anytime thereafter at the section that was displayed on the screen when the page was originally bookmarked. According to the teachings of Brisebois et al., the entire content of the Web page is assigned X,Y coordinates that are relative to the upper-leftmost corner (i.e., $X,Y=0,0$) and to the bottom-rightmost corner ($X,Y=x_{max},y_{max}$) of the page. The section of the text that was displayed when the page is bookmarked is stored or recorded using its relative X,Y coordinates. Further, the size of the window in which the page was displayed when it was bookmarked is also recorded. Using the recorded size of the window as well as the X,Y coordinates of the section of the text that was displayed, the Web page can always be displayed at the section that was displayed whenever the bookmarked Web page is accessed.

Therefore, according to the teachings of Brisebois et al., there is no need to record or store font attributes information of the Web page since the relative X,Y coordinates of the Web page's content will always ensure that the proper section of the page is displayed each time the bookmarked page is accessed anytime thereafter. Consequently, there would not be any reason to combine the teachings of Brisebois et al. with those of Littlefield et al.

Hence, Applicants submit that amended Claim 1 and its dependent claim should be allowable over the cited references. Amended independent Claims 7, 13 and 19 and their respective dependent claim, which all incorporate the AUS920010885US1

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above-emboldened-italicized limitations shown in the reproduced Claim 1 above, should be allowable as well.

Therefore, Applicants once more respectfully request reconsideration, allowance and passage to issue of the claims in the application.

Respectfully submitted,
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